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BACKGROUND

MONCKTON COMMISSION AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. Commission set up by British Govt in July 1959 to study political structure of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and make recommendations to be basis of later constitutional discussions between British and Rhodesian leaders.
 - A. Viscount Monckton a long-time public servant and ex-cabinet minister; highly regarded for his impartiality.
 - B. Commission which included 5 Africans consisted of 25 members in addition to Monckton: 3 from each component of Federation, 4 federal nominees, 6 non-political commissioners, 3 British Conservative privy councilors, and 3 British Labor party reps who did not serve and were replaced by non-partisans from UK.
- II. Recommendations purely advisory but London has indicated proposals will be basis of British position.
- III. Commission report included:
 - A. Federation cannot be maintained in present form because of African opposition, but cannot now be broken up because would be admission that "no hope of survival for any multi-racial society in Africa."
 - 1. Therefore, three territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should gain greater power vis-a-vis federal government.
 - 2. Federation should not be granted full membership in Commonwealth until all three territories achieve full internal self-government.

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. []
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 - 3. Three territories should be given rights to secede at some stipulated time in accordance with procedures laid down by Britain.
 - B. Africans rights to be increased in following ways.
 - 1. All racial discrimination, especially in Southern Rhodesia, must be ended immediately as sine qua non for success of a future association.
 - 2. Africans should be given parity in the Federal legislature.

 (Now 47 Europeans and 12 Africans--8 of whom elected mainly by European voters).
 - 3. In Northern Rhodesia, advance should continue toward full self-government with an African majority in the legislature (now 20 Europeans, 9 Africans and 1 Asian) and an elected African majority in the executive council (now 8 Europeans and 2 Africans).
- C. Many commission members dissented on various points, so report as released does not represent agreed position of full membership.